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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES¹

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The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Poliomyelitis.—The incidence of poliomyelitis continued to decline through the month of January. For the 4-week period ended January 30 the number of cases totaled 156, which represents a decrease of about 20 per cent from last year's figure, but is still more than twice the number reported for the same period in 1930 and 1929—more nearly normal years. While the number of cases reported was not large in either group of States, the New England and Middle Atlantic group reported 45 cases for the current period and the South Central States reported 23 cases, which was in both instances the highest number reported for the same period in four years. Decreases from last year in other areas ranged from 11 per cent in the South Atlantic States to 62 per cent in the West North Central States.

Measles.—There were 27,336 cases of measles reported for the current 4-week period, an increase of approximately 13,000 over the preceding 4-week period. All regions contributed to this increase. In the country as a whole the incidence during the current period was 8 per cent below the incidence during the corresponding period of last year, but was almost 20 per cent above that of 1930. An increase of 60 per cent over last year's figure in the number of cases was reported from the New England and Middle Atlantic States, but all other areas either approximated the incidence last year or showed considerable decreases.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza reported for the four weeks ended January 30 was 6,909, as compared with 24,685 cases for the same period in 1931 and 10,225 cases in 1930. Each geo-

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The number of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 27; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 45; diphtheria, 47; scarlet fever, 47; influenza, 39 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

graphic area reported some increase over the preceding 4-week period of the current year, but the only area showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year was the Mountain and Pacific, 1,710 cases being reported for the current period as against 720 for the same period last year. Only two groups, the Mountain and Pacific and the New England and Middle Atlantic, reported more cases for the current period than were reported for the corresponding period in 1930. In general, influenza has maintained a very satisfactory level throughout the fall and winter months.

Diphtheria.—For the country as a whole, the diphtheria incidence for the period under report (6,730 cases), although showing the usual seasonal decline, was still about 25 per cent in excess of the incidence for the same period last year, but was approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1930. A comparison of geographic areas shows that the disease was more prevalent in all areas except the New England and Middle Atlantic than at the same time last year. In that group a decrease of about 7 per cent in the number of cases was reported for the current 4-week period. The disease was considerably more prevalent this year in the South Central States than during the same period of 1930, but in the New England and Middle Atlantic States the number of cases reported for the current period was less than two-thirds of the number reported for the same period in 1930.

Meningococcus meningitis.—Although the number of reported cases of meningococcus meningitis increased slightly during the current 4-week period, as is usual at this season, the disease was still considerably less prevalent than during the corresponding period of any of the last four years. For the current period the cases numbered 314, as compared with 595, 942, and 820 for the corresponding periods of 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. Practically all sections of the country shared in this favorable situation.

Smallpox.—With the exception of the South Central States, all geographic areas reported only the normal seasonal prevalence of smallpox. The number of cases reported from the South Central groups totaled 723 for the current 4-week period, as compared with 178 for the preceding 4-week period. Each State in the group reported an increase in the number of cases, but the largest numbers were reported from Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Compared with previous years the total number of cases (2,084) reported for the current period was less than one-half of the number reported for the corresponding period in 1931 and less than one-third of the number for the same period in 1930. The lowered incidence was very general; only one geographic area, the New England and Middle Atlantic, reported more cases for the current period than were reported for the same period in any of the last four years. In the New Eng-

land and Middle Atlantic group, Massachusetts reported 40 cases for the current period, which is the first time any cases have been reported from that State since 1929. The disease still remained unusually prevalent in Vermont (47 cases) and Connecticut (33 cases).

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever reported for the 4-week period ended January 30 was approximately 50 per cent in excess of the number reported in the corresponding period in each of the two preceding years. In fact, the number of cases (923) was the highest reported for the same period in four years, and was almost twice the number reported for this period in 1929. The increase extended to all regions except the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific, in each of which a decrease from last year's figure of approximately 20 per cent was reported.

Scarlet fever.—The scarlet fever incidence was slightly lower for the current period than for the same period last year, but was considerably above the average for recent years. For the combined reporting areas the number of cases totaled 20,384, as compared with 21,452 and 19,030 for the corresponding periods of 1931 and 1930, respectively. The incidence in relation to that for the same period of last year was slightly higher in the New England and Middle Atlantic and South Central groups of States, 30 per cent lower in the North Central groups, 18 per cent lower in the South Atlantic States, and in the Mountain and Pacific States was approximately the same as it was last year.

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 12.3 per thousand population (annual basis), as compared with 14.5 for the same period last year and 13.0 in 1930. The current mortality is low in relation to recent years, the rate being the lowest for this period in seven years.

THE RELATION BETWEEN TRYPANOCIDAL AND SPIROCHETICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF NEOARSPHENAMINE

II. THE SPIROCHETICIDAL ACTIVITY AS MEASURED BY THE PROPHYLACTIC POWER OF NEOARSPHENAMINE

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The spirocheticidal test in experimental syphilis in rabbits has several methods of application with the object of studying the anti-syphilitic activity of drugs. In a previous report, *The Relation Between the Trypanocidal and Spirocheticidal Activities of Neoarsphenamines* (1), the therapeutic dose—minimal dose which caused rapid disappearance of the spirochetes from the primary lesion and healing of the lesion without relapse—was the basis of evaluation of the comparative spirocheticidal activity of these drugs.

The determination of the prophylactic power of the antisyphilitic drugs as a means of ascertaining their spirocheticidal activity has been suggested by Wakerlin and Loevenhart (2). These authors reported that a parallelism existed between the prophylactic and sterilizing powers of a compound and concluded that the determination of the prophylactic activity should become a part of the accepted technique in the evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy of a drug in the treatment of experimental syphilis in rabbits.

It was, therefore, decided to continue the study of the comparative spirocheticidal activity of neoarsphenamines of different trypanocidal activity, using the prophylactic dose as the means of estimating their therapeutic efficiency in experimental syphilis in rabbits.

The reported results of the successful treatment with one prophylactic dose of neoarsphenamine in experimental syphilis in rabbits vary from 10 mg. per kilo to 45 mg. per kilo. In the first report Vecchia, quoted by Mibelli (3), gave the protective dose of neoarsphenamine in experimental syphilis in rabbits as 10 mg. per kilo administered as late as the fourth day, but ineffective if delayed to the fifth day, after inoculation. Greenbaum and Harkins (4) (1924), and Wakerlin and Loevenhart (2) (1928), however, reported prevention of the development of the disease in rabbits when treated within 24 hours after inoculation with doses of 45 mg. and 40 mg. per kilo, respectively. The final criterion of the prevention of the infection in the Greenbaum and Harkins series was by the reinoculation test, while in the Wakerlin and Loevenhart group the negative rabbits were killed, microscopic examinations made of the testes, and lymph node transfers made from several of the animals in which the disease failed to develop.

The trypanocidal and the spirocheticidal activities of the neoarsphenamines used in this investigation have been reported (1) under designation of neoarsphenamine lot E 7 and F 6.

Neoarsphenamine brand E represented the most effective in trypanocidal activity among several tested, while brand F proved to be the least effective. These products were found to have no noteworthy difference in their spirocheticidal activity as indicated by approximately the same ability to cause the rapid disappearance of the spirochetes from the chancre, to cause the rapid healing of the lesion with freedom from clinical relapse, and in their influence on the Kahn reaction in experimental syphilis in rabbits.

EXPERIMENTAL

The rabbits were inoculated in the left side of the scrotum with approximately 0.3 c. c. of testicular emulsion of Nichols' strain of *Treponema pallidum*. The suspension was made from a testicle with an active, dark-field positive lesion. Treatment consisted of one

intravenous injection of nearsphenamine two days after inoculation, dose and product as shown in the protocols. The control group received no treatment. The animals were observed for evidence of infection as indicated by presence of a lesion, by dark-field examination, and by quantitative Kahn test.

The evaluation of the therapeutic efficiency of the preparations was based upon the minimal dose which protects the rabbits from manifestations of the disease.

It was deemed advisable to eliminate the probability of asymptomatic infection. Lymph gland and testicular emulsion transfers were made from animals which had been given the important doses only, and which had failed to develop evidence of the disease and had survived the period of observation. The procedure as outlined by Voegtlin and Dyer (5) for the tissue-transfer method was followed, except that the transfer animals which remained negative were not inoculated with a suspension of spirochetes—reinoculation test method.

The prophylactic power of nearsphenamine E 7 and F 6 at 20, 30, and 40 mg. per kilo on experimental syphilis in rabbits is reported in Table 1. The animals were inoculated October 28, 1929, and given one treatment two days later. Observations extended over a period of 150 days, after which tissue transfer tests were made on representative rabbits from each dose group and from untreated controls for final appraisal of the treatment.

In Table 2 is reported the effect of one prophylactic dose of the same two nearsphenamines at doses of 5, 10, 15, and 20 mg. per kilo. The rabbits were inoculated November 1, 1930, treated two days later, and observed for 148 days, after which tissue transfer tests were made from the surviving negative animals and from two positives as control, as indicated in the protocol.

Evaluation of the efficiency of a drug to protect animals from the development of infection is dependent upon the definition of protection, either absolute or arbitrary. If absolute protection of all animals is accepted as the definition of the prophylactic power, then F 6 was more effective than E 7, as the former protected all animals at 30 mg. per kilo, whereas the latter required 40 mg. for protection of all. However, consideration of the entire series of animals would indicate that the protective dose of both products might be placed at 20 mg. per kilo. With treatment at this dose, 13 of 14 animals (92.8 per cent) were protected by F 6 and 12 of the 13 rabbits (92.3 per cent) by E 7. If, therefore, the prophylactic dose of nearsphenamine is defined as the minimal dose of a drug which will protect 90 per cent of the animals from developing clinical manifestations of experimental syphilis, and the probability of asymptomatic infection is eliminated, then, in this series, the protecting dose of nearsphenamine is 20 mg. per kilo for both products.

TABLE 1.—*Prophylactic activity of nearsphenamine, lots F 6 and E 7. Rabbits inoculated October 28, 1929; treated October 30, 1929*
 PERIOD OF OBSERVATION, 150 DAYS

Product	20 mg. per kg.						30 mg. per kg.						40 mg. per kg.						Untreated controls												
	Rabbit No.	Lesion	Dark field	Kahn (days)			Rabbit No.	Lesion	Dark field	Kahn (days)			Rabbit No.	Lesion	Dark field	Kahn (days)			Rabbit No.	Lesion	Dark field	Kahn (days)									
				25	50	83				25	50	83				25	50	83				25	50	83							
F 6	1191	-	-	4	4	4	194	-	-	4	4	4	199	-	-	4	4	4	190	+	+	4	4	4	190	+	+	4	4	4	
	1188	-	-	4	4	4	196	-	-	4	4	4	202	-	-	4	4	4	206	+	+	4	4	4	206	+	+	4	4	4	
	1195	-	-	4	4	4	197	-	-	4	4	4	215	-	-	4	4	4	1223	+	+	4	4	4	1223	+	+	4	4	4	
	207	-	-	0	0	0	210	-	-	0	0	0	216	-	-	0	0	0	224	+	+	0	0	0	224	+	+	0	0	0	
	213	-	-	0	0	0	219	-	-	0	0	0	223	-	-	0	0	0	227	+	+	0	0	0	227	+	+	0	0	0	
	217	-	-	0	0	0	237	-	-	0	0	0	1223	-	-	0	0	0	1228	+	+	0	0	0	1228	+	+	0	0	0	
	1231	-	-	0	0	0	250	-	-	0	0	4	234	-	-	0	4	4	233	+	+	0	4	4	233	+	+	0	4	4	
	265	-	-	0	4	4	254	-	-	4	4	4	235	-	-	4	4	4	236	+	+	4	4	4	236	+	+	4	4	4	
	1198	-	-	4	4	4	204	-	-	4	4	4	238	-	-	4	4	4													
	203	-	-	4	4	4	211	+	+	0	20	80	200	-	-	4	4	4	200	-	-	4	4	4	200	-	-	4	4	4	
	208	-	-	0	0	0	1218	-	-	0	4	4	231	-	-	0	4	4	231	-	-	0	4	4	231	-	-	0	4	4	
	212	-	-	4	4	4	1220	-	-	4	4	0	1222	-	-	0	0	0	1222	-	-	0	0	0	1222	-	-	0	0	0	
E 7	230	-	-	0	0	229	-	-	4	4	4	1242	-	-	0	0	0	1242	-	-	0	0	0	1242	-	-	0	0	0		
	232	-	-	4	4	245	-	-	0	0	0	243	-	-	4	4	4	243	-	-	4	4	4	243	-	-	4	4	4		
	240	-	-	0	4	4	247	-	-	0	0	0	244	-	-	4	4	4	244	-	-	4	4	4	244	-	-	4	4	4	
		-	-	0	0	0	261	-	-	0	0	4	252	-	-	0	0	0	252	-	-	0	0	0	252	-	-	0	0	0	
	241	-	-	0	0	0	263	-	-	0	0	0	263	-	-	0	0	0	263	-	-	0	0	0	263	-	-	0	0	0	

1 Result of transfers given in this table.

TABLE 2.—*Prophylactic activity of neorsphenamine. Rabbits inoculated November 1, 1930; treated November 9, 1930*

PERIOD OF OBSERVATION, 148 DAYS

Product	5 mg. per kg.						10 mg. per kg.						15 mg. per kg.						20 mg. per kg.						Untreated controls																		
	Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field	Kahn (days)			Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field	Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field	Kahn (days)			Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field	Kahn (days)			Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field	Kahn (days)			Rab-bit No.	Le-sion field	Dark-field													
				8	72	104							8	72	104				8	72	104				8	72	104				8	72	104										
F 6.	306	+	+	0	80	313	+	+	0	40	0	1 321	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 329	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	305	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	80	80			
	307	+	+	0	80	314	+	+	0	120	0	1 322	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	1 320	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	40	40			
	1 308	+	+	0	120	80	+	+	0	0	0	324	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	351	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	309	+	+	0	160	20	316	+	+	0	0	0	325	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	367	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	310	+	+	0	80	40	317	+	+	0	80	326	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	311	+	+	0	80	40	318	+	+	0	80	40	1 327	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	312	+	+	0	0	0	318	+	+	0	0	0	327	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E 7.	360	+	+	0	80	352	+	+	0	80	80	345	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 337	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	361	+	+	0	40	353	+	+	0	4	4	346	+	+	0	40	200	0	0	0	0	1 338	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1 362	+	+	0	20	0	354	+	+	0	0	0	348	+	+	0	4	4	0	0	0	1 340	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	363	+	+	0	120	20	355	+	+	0	4	4	1 349	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 341	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	365	+	+	0	0	120	80	+	+	0	80	40	1 350	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 342	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
													347	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1 Result of transfers given in this table.

PERIOD OF OBSERVATION, 96 DAYS

	5 mg. per kg.		10 mg. per kg.		15 mg. per kg.		20 mg. per kg.		Untreated controls				
	Rabbit No.	Transfer rabbit No.	Rabbit No.	Transfer rabbit No.	Rabbit No.	Transfer rabbit No.	Rabbit No.	Transfer rabbit No.	Rabbit No.	Transfer rabbit No.			
F 6.....	308	{ 308X 308Y			321	{ 321X 321Y			329	{ 329X 329Y			
					322	{ 322X 322Y			332	{ 332X 332Y			
					327	{ 327X 327Y			334	{ 334X 334Y			
									335	{ 335X 335Y			
									337	{ 337X 337Y			
					340	{ 340X 340Y			338	{ 338X 338Y			
					360	{ 360X 360Y			340	{ 340X 340Y			
									341	{ 341X 341Y			
E 7.....	362	{ 362X 362Y											

F 6.....

E 7.....

Positive evidence of asymptomatic infection was found in one rabbit, No. 349, in a total of 25 transfers from 25 apparently negative rabbits. This animal had been treated with 15 mg. per kilo of lot E 7.

It is indicated that the Kahn test is of little value in the appraisal of the prophylactic treatment in experimental syphilis, other than as a confirmatory test. This is to be expected, since the serology in experimental rabbit syphilis parallels the evolution of the primary syphilitic lesion (1) (6).

The material presented in Table 3 contains the report of the trypanocidal and spirocheticidal (therapeutic dose) activities of neoarsphenamines E 7 and F 6, represented by Table 6 in the previous report (1), to which is added the spirocheticidal activity as measured by the prophylactic power of the same products. It will be noted that it requires a larger dose of neoarsphenamine to protect rabbits against the development of the disease when treated two days after inoculation than that necessary to effect complete reduction of the active primary lesions. Greenbaum and Harkins (4) and Kolmer (7) reported similar observations on the relation between the prophylactic and the curative doses.

TABLE 3.—*The trypanocidal and spirocheticidal properties of neoarsphenamine, per cent of efficiency*

Product	Trypanocidal test (in rats)			Spirocheticidal test (in rabbits)											
	Dose (mg. per kg.)			M. E. D. (mg. per kg.)	Therapeutic dose				Effective dose	Prophylactic dose					
					Dose (mg. per kg.)					Dose (mg. per kg.)					
	35	25	15		15	12.5	10	5	40	30	20	15	10	5	Effective dose (mg. per kg.)
F 5.....	100	100	40	25	80	66	17	15							
F 6.....	100	100	000	25	100	100		>12.5	100	100	93	66	50	14	20
	Doses (mg. per kg.)														
	15	10	7												
E 1.....	100	0	25	15	100	50	17	15							
E 7.....	100	60	0	15	100	100		>12.5	100	90	92	20	50	20	20

The results obtained in this series parallel the reported findings of Voegtlin and Dyer (5) in their report on the sterilizing effect of one treatment of the arsenicals, i. e., that an essential relation of the size of dose to sterilizing effect is apparent in experimental rabbit syphilis, as indicated by the definite minimum concentration of the arsenical needed to kill every one of the parasites in the infected host. This is clearly indicated in the progressive percentage protection which follows the increase in the dose given.

CONCLUSION

From the data presented, two brands of neoarsphenamine previously reported, varying markedly in their trypanocidal activity, having approximately the same spirocheticidal activity in reducing primary lesions, are here reported to be remarkably uniform in protecting rabbits against the development of experimental syphilis when treated with one prophylactic dose two days after inoculation.

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- (5) Voegtlin and Dyer: Pub. Health Rep., vol. 52 (1927), p. 176.
- (6) Wakerlin and Horrall: Arch. Dermatol. & Syphilol., vol. 18 (1928), p. 539.
- (7) Kolmer: Chemotherapy (1926), p. 941.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

Rates for Principal Causes of Death for 1931 as compared with 1911 and 1921-1930, and for the month of December, 1931.

The accompanying tables are taken from the Statistical Bulletin of January, 1932, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They present the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company, by principal cause of death, for 1931 as compared with 1911 and 1921-1930, inclusive, and for December, 1931. The rates for recent years are based on a strength varying between 17,000,000 and 19,000,000 insured persons in the United States and Canada, comprising about one-seventh of the total and about one-third of the urban population of the two countries. While this is a more or less selected group of persons and is largely urban, the death rate serves as an early index of conditions in the general population. In recent years the general death rates in this group have been averaging about 72 per cent of the death rate for the registration area of the United States.

1931 AND COMPARISON WITH 1911 AND YEARS 1921-1930

Although 1931 started badly, from a health standpoint, with an incipient influenza epidemic and unfavorable economic conditions, the health record for this group was remarkably good, as reflected by the death rate, which was only 1 per cent higher than the previous low rate established only the year before. On the basis of this record

the Bulletin states that "as yet there has not been any appreciable injury to the public health from the economic conditions that have prevailed."

It is stated that six diseases—tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, pneumonia, diarrheal complaints, and puerperal conditions—recorded lower mortality rates in 1931 than ever before, while the rate for typhoid fever was the same as the minimal figure previously established.

Tuberculosis.—In spite of the prevailing economic condition, the mortality rate for tuberculosis dropped 5.7 per cent—a larger decrease than the average year-to-year decline during the latest decade. The rate, 76.7 per 100,000, is 65.9 per cent lower than that for 1911 and 44.4 per cent below the rate for 1920.

Diphtheria.—The death rates for all four of the principal communicable diseases of childhood were low in 1931, while those for diphtheria and whooping cough reached new minimal figures. Diphtheria shows a drop of 24.6 per cent in one year and of 50 per cent in two years. As compared with the rate for 1911, the decline is more than 84 per cent.

Pneumonia.—It is somewhat surprising that the reduction of the pneumonia death rate to a new minimum came in a year when there was an epidemic of influenza. It is stated that even during the epidemic, the mortality from pneumonia did not rise as sharply as in former influenza outbreaks, and that after the epidemic had run its course, every succeeding month of 1931 registered a very low pneumonia death rate.

Diarrheal diseases.—As diarrheal diseases are considered an excellent index of community sanitation, the lowered death rate for these conditions points to successful efforts in the protection of food and milk supplies, as well as in other preventive measures.

Puerperal conditions.—The death rate for diseases of pregnancy and childbirth in this group for 1931 shows a reduction of 3.3 per cent from the previous minimum rate recorded in 1930. While part of the decline that has taken place during the last decade is due to the falling birth rate, some of the reduction is real, as shown by computing the rate on the basis of live births.

Other death rates lower than in 1930.—New minimal death rates were recorded for accidental burns and for injuries in railroad accidents, and lower rates than in 1930 were shown for alcoholism and chronic nephritis.

Higher rates than in 1930.—A noteworthy increase of 7.4 per cent is shown in the death rate for cancer in 1931, and the rate was nearly 26 per cent higher than in 1911. The death rate for diseases of the heart was 2 per cent higher than it was 20 years ago. An encouraging feature is the fact that the death rate from this cause is increasing at

the older ages only, and that there is a tendency to decline among children and young adults, indicating the favorable effect of public health measures in reducing the incidence of infections which lead to heart impairments.

Diabetes also recorded a new high death rate in this group of persons. The rate was 14.4 per cent higher than in 1930 and 61 per cent higher than it was 20 years ago. It is stated that while the death rate for diabetes has declined in recent years at all ages under 45, the increase in later life, particularly among women, has been so pronounced as to outweigh the improvement at the younger ages.

The mortality from automobile accidents increased more than 5 per cent over the rate for 1930. There has been a rise of almost 900 per cent in 20 years. It is estimated that not less than 34,000 people lost their lives in automobile accidents in the United States in 1931.

Death rates per 100,000 for principal causes, 1921 to 1931, inclusive, and comparison with 1911

(Industrial insurance department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.)

Cause of death	1931 ¹	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1911
All causes of death.....	846.2	837.1	891.9	869.3	842.2	885.7	846.3	848.0	897.1	882.9	870.6	1,263.0
Typhoid fever.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.7	22.8
Communicable diseases of childhood.....	11.8	12.4	16.7	19.0	19.7	25.9	19.7	26.2	33.1	29.8	37.9	58.9
Measles.....	2.6	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.4	8.0	2.5	5.7	8.4	4.3	3.2	11.4
Scarlet fever.....	8.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	7.0	18.1
Whooping cough.....	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	5.0	3.6	3.5	4.8	2.6	3.9	7.1
Diphtheria.....	4.3	5.7	8.6	9.5	10.2	9.5	10.2	12.7	15.5	18.0	23.8	27.8
Influenza and pneumonia.....	81.4	75.9	111.7	94.8	78.7	105.6	88.3	84.4	107.7	95.3	76.8	131.2
Influenza.....	19.3	13.2	37.7	22.0	15.7	27.4	19.4	14.2	30.1	21.7	8.7	15.9
Pneumonia.....	62.1	62.7	74.0	72.8	63.0	78.2	68.9	70.2	77.6	73.7	67.8	115.3
Polio-myelitis.....	2.6	1.1	.6	1.2	2.0	.7	1.4	1.0	.7	.9	1.7	1.6
Tuberculosis—all forms.....	76.7	81.3	87.3	90.6	93.8	99.5	98.2	104.4	110.5	114.2	117.4	224.6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	68.1	71.3	77.7	80.0	83.0	87.9	87.0	93.4	100.6	103.6	105.6	208.0
Cancer—all forms.....	85.4	79.5	78.8	77.0	75.6	75.1	71.8	71.5	72.7	72.0	71.7	68.0
Diabetes mellitus.....	21.4	18.7	18.6	17.9	17.1	17.0	15.5	15.1	16.2	17.2	15.5	12.3
Alcoholism.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.1	.9	4.0
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy.....	61.3	61.3	58.9	57.6	56.0	56.5	54.4	61.1	61.9	62.9	62.1	64.3
Diseases of heart.....	150.2	147.1	149.0	144.4	134.7	136.4	128.7	125.2	128.7	126.7	117.4	141.8
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	5.9	8.0	7.9	8.7	9.1	10.5	12.3	11.3	11.1	10.8	14.2	28.0
Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease).....	68.1	69.2	79.6	71.8	70.8	74.9	71.2	66.5	69.6	70.3	68.0	95.0
Puerperal state—total.....	11.9	12.3	13.8	14.2	15.7	15.6	16.9	17.2	17.9	19.0	19.8	19.8
Total external causes.....	78.1	79.4	80.6	77.8	79.8	77.2	78.3	76.9	77.8	71.8	72.0	97.9
Suicides.....	10.2	10.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	13.3
Homicides.....	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.3	6.7	7.3
Accidents—total.....	60.8	62.6	65.2	62.5	63.9	62.3	63.9	62.4	63.0	68.1	67.6	77.4
Accidental burns.....	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	8.8
Accidental drowning.....	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.2	10.2
Accidental traumatism by fall.....	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.3	7.1	12.2
Accidental traumatism by machines.....	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Railroad accidents.....	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.1	3.9	9.5
Automobile accidents.....	22.3	21.2	21.3	18.7	18.7	17.0	16.8	15.9	15.4	13.6	12.2	2.3
All other accidents.....	14.3	16.6	17.8	18.3	19.1	19.4	21.2	19.7	19.5	18.1	18.6	81.6
Other diseases and conditions.....	186.1	185.3	191.5	188.3	181.0	183.6	183.4	180.9	181.7	185.1	190.5	263.8

¹ All 1931 death rates subject to slight correction, since they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.

² Rates for 1930 and 1931 not comparable with those for other years, due to changes in classification procedure.

³ Excluding pericarditis, acute endocarditis, acute myocarditis and angina pectoris.

DECEMBER, 1931

With regard to the mortality record for December, 1931, the Bulletin states:

Health conditions in December, 1931, were better than have ever been observed during the final month of any previous year. This is indicated by a mortality rate of 8.2 per 1,000, as compared with the previous December minimum of 8.6, recorded in 1930. The usual seasonal rise over the death rate in November was experienced.

Death rates (annual basis) per 100,000 for principal causes of death, December, 1931

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Annual rate per 100,000 lives exposed ¹				
	December, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1930	Year	
				1931	1930
Total, all causes.....	821.8	771.6	855.5	876.4	873.5
Typhoid fever.....	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.4
Measles.....	1.5	.6	1.1	3.2	2.9
Scarlet fever.....	3.9	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.5
Whooping cough.....	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3
Diphtheria.....	6.4	7.6	6.8	4.5	5.9
Influenza.....	11.0	8.1	13.3	21.1	14.8
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	64.9	68.9	70.4	76.2	80.9
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	58.7	59.3	62.5	67.2	70.4
Cancer.....	85.4	83.6	80.1	84.0	78.2
Diabetes mellitus.....	21.8	20.5	18.1	21.1	18.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	58.7	54.6	64.8	60.4	60.4
Organic diseases of heart.....	144.2	131.0	148.8	147.9	144.9
Pneumonia (all forms).....	68.4	56.3	76.8	73.7	75.7
Other respiratory diseases.....	9.1	8.3	11.8	9.8	10.9
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	9.4	12.2	10.7	15.7	20.4
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	66.9	65.2	69.2	67.0	68.1
Puerperal state.....	11.6	8.8	9.9	11.7	12.1
Suicides.....	11.0	8.0	9.5	10.0	9.8
Homicides.....	6.8	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.7
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	53.9	56.1	60.3	60.7	62.5
Traumatism by automobiles.....	22.4	23.0	21.7	22.0	20.9
All other causes.....	181.4	171.0	189.1	193.2	191.7

¹ All figures in this table include insured infants under 1 year of age. The rates for 1931 are subject to slight correction, since they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Compensation granted under workmen's compensation act for death from tularaemia.—(Georgia Court of Appeals, Division No. 1; Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co. et al. v. Crenshaw, 161 S. E. 649; decided Dec. 15, 1931.) A claim under the workmen's compensation act was made by a widow for compensation for the death of her husband. The court of appeals in a syllabus opinion stated that the evidence "authorized the following findings of fact: (1) That the death of the deceased was due to a disease called 'tularaemia' which he contracted by handling and dressing dead rabbits in the course of his employment while he had abrasions on his hands, the germs of the disease entering his blood stream through the abrasions; (2) that the abrasions on his hands were caused by handling heavy boxes or barrels in the

course of his employment and that the receiving of such abrasions was an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment; (3) that the disease (tularaemia) resulted naturally and unavoidably from the above-stated accident." An award which had been granted to the claimant by the industrial commission was affirmed.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 30, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended January 30, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Jan. 30, 1932	Corresponding week, 1931
Policies in force.....	74, 193, 592	75, 238, 098
Number of death claims.....	13, 841	16, 641
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	9. 8	11. 5
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 4 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10. 0	11. 1

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended January 30, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

[The rates furnished in this summary are based upon mid-year population estimates derived from the 1930 census]

City	Week ended Jan. 30, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rates ² for the first 4 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate ³	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (83 cities).....	8, 027	11. 5	592	4 49	15. 1	808	12. 0	14. 4
Akron.....	41	8. 1	5	62	7. 9	6	8. 8	8. 3
Albany.....	40	16. 0	4	82	12. 9	1	15. 6	14. 8
Atlanta.....	80	14. 8	10	97	19. 0	9	15. 6	16. 2
White.....	41	11. 4	6	88	15. 8	4	11. 8	13. 7
Colored.....	39	21. 3	4	115	25. 2	5	23. 1	21. 1
Baltimore.....	200	12. 7	14	50	22. 0	17	14. 4	17. 0
White.....	150	11. 7	7	32	18. 8	12	13. 6	15. 4
Colored.....	50	17. 4	7	113	36. 9	5	18. 2	24. 2
Birmingham.....	72	13. 6	11	115	15. 7	8	12. 5	15. 2
White.....	41	12. 5	4	86	11. 9	4	9. 6	11. 3
Colored.....	31	15. 4	7	189	21. 9	4	17. 1	21. 6
Boston.....	207	13. 7	15	45	18. 7	22	14. 9	17. 0
Bridgeport.....	20	7. 1	1	18	17. 7	0	12. 1	14. 9
Buffalo.....	152	13. 5	3	14	14. 8	12	13. 4	14. 4
Cambridge.....	28	12. 8	4	83	13. 3	5	14. 4	15. 0
Camden.....	29	12. 7	2	35	22. 3	4	14. 9	17. 9
Canton.....	18	8. 7	1	25	8. 3	2	10. 0	10. 6
Chicago.....	671	10. 0	39	38	14. 6	75	10. 5	12. 1
Cincinnati.....	145	16. 4	17	109	18. 4	9	15. 9	18. 7
Cleveland.....	167	9. 5	16	52	10. 5	12	10. 8	11. 0
Columbus.....	98	17. 1	1	10	12. 3	7	16. 1	13. 8
Dallas.....	55	10. 2	7	-----	12. 8	8	11. 1	13. 5
White.....	47	10. 5	6	-----	12. 7	7	10. 4	12. 8
Colored.....	8	8. 6	1	-----	13. 2	1	14. 5	17. 6
Dayton.....	35	7. 7	1	14	9. 7	0	10. 3	12. 2
Denver.....	87	15. 4	6	59	13. 2	7	13. 7	16. 0
Des Moines.....	41	14. 7	1	17	13. 7	5	11. 3	13. 4
Detroit.....	299	8. 2	27	49	7. 9	39	8. 4	8. 4
Duluth.....	15	7. 7	0	9	9. 7	1	9. 0	12. 8
El Paso.....	33	16. 1	1	0	19. 4	9	16. 0	21. 8
Erie.....	17	7. 5	0	0	11. 1	4	9. 8	11. 6

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended January 30, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931—Continued

City	Week ended Jan. 30, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rates for the first 4 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate	Death rate ¹	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Fall River ²	23	10.4	2	53	14.0	0	11.9	12.9
Flint.....	30	9.2	2	29	8.6	3	7.9	8.2
Forth Worth ³	45	13.8	8	.....	13.4	2	11.3	13.2
White.....	35	12.7	7	.....	13.4	2	10.2	12.5
Colored.....	10	19.6	1	.....	13.4	0	17.6	17.3
Grand Rapids.....	33	9.9	3	51	7.9	1	7.7	9.5
Houston ⁴	47	7.6	4	.....	11.9	6	10.7	12.6
White.....	29	6.3	2	.....	10.1	4	9.7	11.6
Colored.....	18	11.0	2	.....	17.0	2	13.4	15.4
Indianapolis ⁵	79	11.0	2	16	13.4	6	13.5	14.0
White.....	68	10.8	1	9	13.5	6	13.0	13.7
Colored.....	11	12.5	1	69	12.7	0	17.3	16.7
Jersey City.....	59	9.6	6	50	19.9	21	10.6	15.3
Kansas City, Kans. ⁶	25	10.6	3	66	14.8	4	12.8	15.8
White.....	22	11.5	2	54	13.1	4	12.0	14.0
Colored.....	3	6.6	1	128	22.2	0	16.0	23.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	86	10.8	6	68	14.8	8	11.6	14.6
Knoxville ⁷	27	12.6	2	51	15.8	4	12.1	16.1
White.....	17	9.5	0	0	15.4	3	10.8	14.5
Colored.....	10	28.6	2	539	17.6	1	19.3	24.2
Long Beach.....	38	12.3	0	0	8.6	0	11.4	10.3
Los Angeles.....	331	12.5	22	65	13.3	23	12.8	13.6
Louisville ⁸	91	15.4	5	46	20.0	11	14.8	20.0
White.....	66	13.2	3	31	17.4	9	13.1	17.6
Colored.....	25	27.3	2	149	33.9	2	23.8	33.1
Lowell ⁹	23	14.6	4	105	17.2	1	14.1	15.6
Lynn.....	18	9.1	4	113	19.3	2	10.7	15.0
Memphis ¹⁰	67	13.3	3	33	17.3	10	16.8	17.8
White.....	38	12.2	1	17	15.0	7	13.0	15.5
Colored.....	29	15.1	2	60	21.1	3	22.8	21.6
Miami ¹¹	24	11.0	0	0	15.8	2	14.0	12.4
White.....	19	11.2	0	0	16.1	2	13.1	12.6
Colored.....	5	10.3	0	0	14.4	0	17.0	11.9
Milwaukee.....	100	8.7	8	38	10.9	16	9.4	10.4
Minneapolis.....	74	8.0	0	0	11.2	8	9.0	12.2
Nashville ¹²	42	14.0	6	90	19.8	3	13.3	17.4
White.....	29	13.3	4	78	17.1	3	13.0	14.9
Colored.....	13	15.8	2	125	26.8	0	14.3	23.8
New Bedford ¹³	22	10.2	4	115	11.1	1	11.6	12.7
New Haven.....	38	12.2	3	60	13.5	0	12.9	13.5
New Orleans ¹⁴	149	16.4	10	57	21.7	11	15.8	21.3
White.....	84	13.0	4	35	20.8	6	13.3	18.6
Colored.....	65	24.7	6	98	24.0	5	22.1	28.3
New York.....	1,418	10.3	118	53	16.3	175	10.8	15.6
Bronx Borough.....	206	7.8	14	40	12.2	18	8.3	11.3
Brooklyn Borough.....	483	9.4	43	48	15.9	80	9.7	14.9
Manhattan Borough.....	525	15.5	46	66	22.6	59	16.5	23.1
Queens Borough.....	166	7.2	14	58	11.7	17	7.1	10.7
Richmond Borough.....	38	11.9	1	20	17.9	1	14.1	15.3
Newark, N. J.....	169	12.7	11	60	16.7	13	11.0	14.1
Oakland.....	68	11.9	5	63	11.4	4	11.9	13.1
Oklahoma City.....	34	8.6	4	55	10.9	3	10.5	11.7
Omaha.....	64	15.3	4	45	15.9	9	13.9	14.7
Paterson.....	23	8.6	3	54	19.9	5	13.7	15.7
Peoria.....	28	13.2	1	28	13.0	5	11.8	15.5
Philadelphia.....	462	12.2	28	43	19.3	46	12.6	17.7
Pittsburgh.....	161	12.4	16	73	17.4	26	13.3	16.9
Portland, Oreg.....	64	10.8	5	64	11.5	1	12.8	13.8
Providence.....	72	14.7	3	29	18.2	7	16.0	15.9
Richmond ¹⁵	46	13.0	4	60	18.4	6	14.9	17.0
White.....	27	10.6	2	45	15.9	3	12.9	13.9
Colored.....	19	18.8	2	92	24.6	3	19.8	24.9
Rochester.....	71	11.1	6	57	14.4	4	12.2	13.5
St. Louis.....	240	15.1	18	64	17.6	16	15.1	16.9
St. Paul.....	50	9.3	2	21	12.1	3	9.7	11.2
Salt Lake City ¹⁶	27	9.7	2	31	10.6	2	11.3	12.6
San Antonio.....	76	16.1	10	.....	17.4	11	14.4	16.6
San Diego.....	54	17.3	2	43	17.0	3	17.5	16.9
San Francisco.....	203	16.0	9	62	14.4	5	15.0	15.0
Schenectady.....	29	15.7	2	58	11.9	0	12.6	10.2
Seattle.....	82	11.4	6	60	12.3	5	11.7	13.2
Somerville.....	15	7.4	1	40	10.4	1	9.8	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended January 30, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931—Continued

City	Week ended Jan. 30, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rates ² for the first 4 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate ⁴	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
South Bend.....	16	7.5	2	58	6.8	3	8.5	7.4
Spokane.....	36	16.1	2	53	14.3	2	13.7	14.6
Springfield, Mass.....	35	11.9	2	34	17.4	4	12.4	13.2
Syracuse.....	53	12.8	5	64	15.2	6	13.1	13.5
Tacoma.....	24	11.6	0	0	12.1	0	11.3	13.8
Tampa ⁵	24	11.6	0	0	12.4	1	11.9	16.4
White.....	20	12.3	0	0	8.8	0	11.0	14.6
Colored.....	4	9.2	0	0	25.8	1	14.9	22.9
Toledo.....	71	12.3	1	11	12.8	5	12.0	12.6
Trenton.....	37	15.6	1	20	21.0	6	15.4	18.5
Utica.....	50	25.4	2	57	14.8	2	18.2	17.3
Washington, D. C. ⁶	150	15.9	12	67	19.2	7	15.7	18.8
White.....	95	13.9	6	49	16.1	3	14.0	16.3
Colored.....	55	21.0	6	107	27.4	4	20.1	25.5
Waterbury.....	19	9.8	1	33	12.9	2	9.3	10.2
Wilmington, Del. ⁷	26	12.8	2	45	18.1	5	14.2	15.5
Worcester.....	43	11.3	4	56	18.5	3	12.5	16.0
Yonkers.....	22	8.1	2	52	14.3	2	7.5	11.8
Youngstown.....	29	8.6	3	49	11.2	5	10.1	11.2

¹ Deaths of nonresidents are included. Stillbirths are excluded.

² These rates represent annual rates per 1,000 population, as estimated for 1932 and 1931 by the arithmetical method.

³ Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

⁴ Data for 78 cities.

⁵ Deaths for week ended Friday.

⁶ For the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the percentages of colored population in 1930 were as follows: Atlanta, 33; Baltimore, 18; Birmingham, 38; Dallas, 17; Fort Worth, 16; Houston, 27; Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, Kans., 19; Knoxville, 16; Louisville, 15; Memphis, 38; Miami, 23; Nashville, 28; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 29; Tampa, 21; and Washington, D. C., 27.

⁷ Population Apr. 1, 1930; decreased 1920 to 1930, no estimate made.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended February 6, 1932, and February 7, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 6, 1932, and February 7, 1931

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	6	4	77	38	581	10	0	0
New Hampshire.....	2	2	-----	104	13	132	0	0
Vermont.....	-----	1	-----	6	100	-----	0	0
Massachusetts.....	44	65	9	197	345	633	1	3
Rhode Island.....	9	8	-----	21	1,054	-----	0	0
Connecticut.....	3	10	6	182	128	257	1	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	145	106	1 102	1 226	1,363	592	12	12
New Jersey.....	48	62	14	475	113	663	5	8
Pennsylvania.....	122	120	-----	-----	1,441	1,544	4	7
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	71	57	11	43	202	217	2	6
Indiana.....	76	59	53	149	143	459	10	5
Illinois.....	124	153	80	359	151	980	8	10
Michigan.....	54	45	6	13	313	191	3	8
Wisconsin.....	35	21	44	143	133	295	2	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	7	16	1	5	6	39	0	1
Iowa.....	7	8	-----	-----	3	11	0	6
Missouri.....	40	48	5	84	26	899	4	8
North Dakota.....	3	6	-----	-----	7	1	0	0
South Dakota.....	5	5	9	-----	76	8	1	1
Nebraska.....	5	9	127	-----	24	6	5	2
Kansas.....	25	23	21	12	85	16	0	3
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	2	-----	-----	56	-----	7	0	0
Maryland ¹	34	21	28	1,625	14	322	3	0
District of Columbia.....	19	12	2	48	-----	47	0	0
Virginia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
West Virginia.....	30	10	65	111	292	33	0	0
North Carolina.....	32	36	29	462	179	183	1	5
South Carolina ²	17	25	443	3,147	36	118	1	0
Georgia.....	8	7	171	806	7	145	0	4
Florida.....	19	8	5	278	9	167	0	3
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	56	-----	209	-----	68	97	3	3
Tennessee.....	31	3	159	185	29	212	2	5
Alabama ³	25	31	70	233	3	519	4	4
Mississippi.....	13	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	20	9	33	159	2	6	1	2
Louisiana.....	21	37	23	220	97	3	0	2
Oklahoma ⁴	30	53	420	244	1	46	0	0
Texas.....	74	76	76	151	15	100	0	1
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	2	-----	1,959	-----	94	5	0	0
Idaho.....	1	-----	-----	3	-----	1	0	9
Wyoming.....	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	2	0	1
Colorado.....	13	12	-----	-----	40	112	1	2
New Mexico.....	51	6	76	1	12	51	0	0
Arizona.....	-----	8	70	12	-----	203	0	4
Utah.....	-----	2	125	10	1	2	3	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 6, 1932, and February 7, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931
Pacific States:								
Washington.....		12			514	67	2	1
Oregon.....	3	5	148	32	68	98	0	2
California.....	78	49	306	236	325	676	3	10
Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 7, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	0	19	33	0	0	2	2
New Hampshire.....	0	0	14	1	0	0	1	0
Vermont.....	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	3	1	523	357	3	0	3	4
Rhode Island.....	0	0	37	39	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	2	0	87	53	8	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	5	0	1,071	789	5	8	15	8
New Jersey.....	4	0	204	256	0	0	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	658	567	0	1	22	13
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	0	1	414	499	34	93	11	13
Indiana.....	2	1	151	345	33	105	3	0
Illinois.....	10	4	448	472	5	68	4	2
Michigan.....	0	0	366	331	2	48	4	4
Wisconsin.....	1	0	96	182	3	3	0	5
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	2	128	110	0	9	0	3
Iowa.....	0	1	55	147	28	64	3	0
Missouri.....	1	0	88	223	17	34	3	5
North Dakota.....	0	0	18	42	17	21	1	2
South Dakota.....	0	1	7	28	11	25	1	1
Nebraska.....	0	1	20	50	6	69	0	3
Kansas.....	0	0	52	61	2	118	2	5
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	14	23	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	120	105	0	0	4	6
District of Columbia.....	0	0	23	37	1	0	0	0
Virginia.....	1	1						
West Virginia.....	0	0	47	48	4	21	14	3
North Carolina.....	1	1	76	86	4	5	9	2
South Carolina.....	0	0	9	13	0	2	8	7
Georgia.....	2	0	7	55	0	0	15	6
Florida.....	0	0	2	8	0	0	7	2
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	3	0	89	97	16	8	11	2
Tennessee.....	0	0	46	48	6	3	6	5
Alabama.....	1	0	20	36	2	5	17	6
Mississippi.....	0	1	12	39	17	21	10	7
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	1	14	17	29	38	5	1
Louisiana.....	0	2	23	24	5	10	9	15
Oklahoma.....	0	1	31	45	27	114	9	2
Texas.....	0	0	89	92	28	290	11	23
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	0	0	32	54	1	7	1	1
Idaho.....	0	0	2	3	4	1	0	1
Wyoming.....	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1
Colorado.....	0	0	58	49	3	15	1	0
New Mexico.....	0	0	16	7	0	2	11	0
Arizona.....	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0
Utah.....	0	0	17	6	0	0	0	1
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	0	1	60	84	16	46	2	0
Oregon.....	0	2	20	31	5	32	2	0
California.....	3	6	143	110	7	69	3	5

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended Friday.

³ Typhus fever, week ended Feb. 6, 1932, 2 cases; 1 case in Alabama, and 1 case in South Carolina.

⁴ Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

	Cases	Trichinosis:	Cases
Mumps:		Connecticut.....	1
Connecticut.....	345	Tularaemia:	
Georgia.....	54	District of Columbia.....	1
Michigan.....	1,163	Georgia.....	1
Nebraska.....	110	Michigan.....	3
Paratyphoid fever:		Undulant fever:	
Connecticut.....	3	Connecticut.....	2
Rabies in animals:		Georgia.....	1
Connecticut.....	13	Michigan.....	1
Rabies in man:		Typhus fever:	
Michigan.....	1	Georgia.....	5
Septic sore throat:		Whooping cough:	
Connecticut.....	15	Connecticut.....	453
Georgia.....	21	District of Columbia.....	71
Michigan.....	37	Georgia.....	77
Tetanus:		Michigan.....	1,295
Connecticut.....	1	Nebraska.....	52

Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of December, 1931, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Whooping cough
Maine.....	152	62	1,467	14	144	0	63	12	99
New Hampshire.....		9			42			0	
Vermont.....	332	2	566	48	40	54	18	1	156
Massachusetts.....	913	260	1,229	745	1,495	0	376	32	728
Rhode Island.....	78	27	2,249	128	142	0	47	1	28
Connecticut.....	479	32	250	175	259	96	142	13	232
New York.....	2,199	571	1,995	575	2,133	59	1,400	105	1,652
New Jersey.....	759	153	126	166	591	0	354	14	738
Pennsylvania.....	3,527	544	2,791	1,484	1,914	1	451	92	1,984
Ohio.....	2,460	535	534	676	2,071	77	558	67	1,639
Indiana.....	598	325	121	176	406	36	220	29	208
Illinois.....	1,474	603	168	133	1,378	88	1,071	84	1,250
Michigan.....	1,149	264	294	638	1,231	46	515	39	968
Wisconsin.....	1,772	94	229	860	385	43	151	6	840
Minnesota.....	470	121	71		260	35	125	15	96
Iowa.....	359	124	16	38	186	241	21	8	118
Missouri.....	382	411	37	22	381	38	187	24	446
North Dakota.....	135	53	48	12	89	49	12	2	11
South Dakota.....	152	37	275	41	61	44	5	14	51
Nebraska.....	163	88	61	47	111	26	14	7	18
Kansas.....	511	212	83	158	277	20	46	15	193
Delaware.....	39	53	6	13	23	0	8	3	30
Maryland.....	274	288	38	186	420	0	161	44	637
District of Columbia.....	27	65	6		81	0	75	3	70
Virginia.....	508	738	185		557	8	119	98	805
West Virginia.....	255	188	1,085		179	10	25	72	111
North Carolina.....	508	360	187		394	2		38	552
South Carolina.....	107	170		83	46		97	38	47
Georgia.....	80	111	9	20	102		72	35	24
Florida.....	25	54	4	33	36	3	38	15	13
Kentucky ¹									
Tennessee.....	70	266	49	47	211	21	117	67	159
Alabama.....	133	263	73	28	207	2	302	72	19
Mississippi.....	420	169	29	61	105	69	78	23	330
Arkansas.....	52	132	49	27	103	40	13	41	22
Louisiana.....	6	155	22	1	94	6	118	98	21
Oklahoma ²	63	319	13	19	181	7	36	47	25
Texas.....		653			303			55	
Montana.....	180	4	541	10	162	18	45	4	48
Idaho.....	130	7	5	35	63	23	8	5	
Wyoming.....	51	11	26	44	43	4	0	1	10
Colorado.....	404	30	20	57	149	20	34	6	60
New Mexico.....	221	94	23	27	60	1	67	30	6
Arizona.....	152	52	10	11	33	2	122	2	16
Utah ¹									
Nevada.....	7	1		3	8	0	1	0	20
Washington.....	515	34	524	60	195	91	151	12	48
Oregon.....	217	6	30	84	67	41	37	10	22
California.....	1,608	438	746	463	687	39	764	40	457

¹ Reports received weekly.² Pulmonary.³ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Case Rates per 100,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of December, 1931

State	Chick- en pox	Diph- theria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid and para- typhoid fever	Whoop- ing cough
Maine.....	223	91	2,156	21	212	0	93	18	146
New Hampshire.....	23	23			106			0	
Vermont.....	1,084	7	1,849	157	160	176	59	3	510
Massachusetts.....	250	71	337	204	410	0	103	9	199
Rhode Island.....	132	46	3,796	216	240	0	79	2	47
Connecticut.....	345	23	180	126	187	69	102	9	167
New York.....	201	52	183	53	195	5	128	10	151
New Jersey.....	215	43	36	47	168	0	100	4	209
Pennsylvania.....	426	66	337	179	231	0	55	11	240
Ohio.....	429	98	93	118	361	13	97	12	286
Indiana.....	215	117	43	63	146	13	79	10	75
Illinois.....	223	91	25	20	209	13	162	13	189
Michigan.....	271	62	69	151	291	11	122	9	229
Wisconsin.....	701	37	91	340	152	17	60	2	332
Minnesota.....	214	55	32		118	16	57	7	44
Iowa.....	171	59	8	18	88	114	10	4	56
Missouri.....	123	132	12	7	123	12	60	8	144
North Dakota.....	232	91	83	21	153	84	21	3	19
South Dakota.....	256	62	463	69	103	74	8	24	86
Nebraska.....	138	75	52	40	94	22	12	6	15
Kansas.....	318	132	52	98	172	12	29	9	120
Delaware.....	191	280	29	64	162	0	39	15	147
Maryland.....	195	206	27	132	299	0	115	31	454
District of Columbia.....	64	155	14		193	0	179	7	167
Virginia.....	246	367	89		269	4	58	47	389
West Virginia.....	170	126	725		120	7	17	48	74
North Carolina.....	184	131	68		143	1		9	200
South Carolina.....	72	115	60	56	31		65	26	32
Georgia.....	32	45	4	8	41		29	14	10
Florida.....	19	42	3	25	28	2	29	12	10
Kentucky ¹									
Tennessee.....	31	118	22	21	94	9	52	30	71
Alabama.....	58	115	32	12	91	1	133	32	8
Mississippi.....	243	98	17	35	61	40	45	13	191
Arkansas.....	33	83	31	17	65	25	8	26	14
Louisiana.....	3	85	12	1	52	3	65	54	12
Oklahoma ²	35	179	7	11	102	4	20	26	14
Texas.....		129			60			11	
Montana.....	394	9	1,185	22	355	39	99	9	105
Idaho.....	343	18	13	92	166	61	21	13	
Wyoming.....	262	56	133	226	221	21	0	5	51
Colorado.....	454	34	22	64	167	22	38	7	67
New Mexico.....	604	257	63	74	164	3	183	82	16
Arizona.....	400	137	26	29	87	5	321	5	42
Utah ¹									
Nevada.....	89	13		38	102	0	13	0	254
Washington.....	382	25	388	44	145	67	112	9	36
Oregon.....	262	7	36	101	81	50	45	12	27
California.....	318	87	148	92	136	8	151	8	90

¹ Reports received weekly.

² Pulmonary.

³ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, FEBRUARY, 1930

Reports for the month of February, 1930, showing new admissions to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, were received by the Public Health Service from 121 hospitals, located in 39 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. The 121 hospitals had 189,288 patients on February 28, 1930, 101,110 males and 88,178 females, the ratio being 115 males per 100 females.

The following table gives the number of new admissions for the month of February, 1930, by psychoses:

Psychoses	Number of first admissions		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	11	2	13
2. Senile psychoses.....	202	104	306
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	205	85	290
4. General paralysis.....	207	46	253
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	21	18	39
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....	3	3	6
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....	1	1	2
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous disease.....	33	10	43
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	106	8	114
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	15	14	29
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....	7	10	17
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	41	50	91
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	230	241	471
14. Involution melancholia.....	38	44	82
15. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia).....	377	254	631
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	33	43	76
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	58	34	92
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	26	49	75
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	21	8	29
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	59	40	99
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	126	229
22. Without psychosis.....	183	59	242
Total.....	1,980	1,249	3,229

During the month of February, 1930, there were 3,229 new admissions to the hospitals, 61.3 per cent of these new admissions being males and 38.7 per cent females, the ratio being 159 males per 100 females. Four hundred and seventy-one of the new admissions were reported as being undiagnosed or "without psychosis." There were 2,758 new admissions for whom provisional diagnoses were made. Of these patients, cases of dementia præcox constituted 22.9 per cent; manic-depressive psychoses, 17.1 per cent; senile psychoses, 11.1 per cent; psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 10.5 per cent; and general paralysis, 9.2 per cent. These five classes accounted for 1,951 patients, being 70.7 per cent of the new admissions for whom diagnoses were made.

The following table shows the number of patients in the hospitals and on parole on February 28, 1930:

	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books Feb. 28, 1930:			
In hospitals.....	91,760	80,900	172,660
On parole or otherwise absent, but still on books.....	9,350	7,278	16,628
Total.....	101,110	88,178	189,288

Of the 189,288 patients, 9,350 males and 7,278 females were on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books at the end of the month—9.2 per cent of the males, 8.3 per cent of the females, and 8.8 per cent of the total number of patients on the books.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 97 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 33,996,000. The estimated population of the 90 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,438,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended January 30, 1932, and January 31, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
<i>Cases reported</i>			
Diphtheria:			
46 States.....	1,609	1,402	
97 cities.....	545	567	865
Measles:			
45 States.....	7,952	8,948	
97 cities.....	2,178	2,681	
Meningococcus meningitis:			
46 States.....	86	152	
97 cities.....	34	40	
Poliomyelitis:			
46 States.....	29	36	
Scarlet fever:			
46 States.....	5,412	5,880	
97 cities.....	2,188	2,160	1,575
Smallpox:			
46 States.....	449	1,028	
97 cities.....	30	112	57
Typhoid fever:			
46 States.....	261	165	
97 cities.....	34	31	33
<i>Deaths reported</i>			
Influenza and pneumonia:			
90 cities.....	753	2,008	
Smallpox:			
90 cities.....	0	0	

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding weeks of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If the reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1923 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviation from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932

Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumo- nia, deaths reported
		Cases, estimated expect- ancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND								
Maine:								
Portland	1	1	1	5	0	208	1	4
New Hampshire:								
Concord	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Manchester	0	0	0		2	0	0	3
Nashua	0	0	0		0	1	1	
Vermont:								
Barre	4	0	0		0	2	1	2
Burlington	0	0	0		0	38	0	0
Massachusetts:								
Boston	55	32	28	6	1	16	25	28
Fall River	3	4	2	1	1	6	2	2
Springfield	17	5	1		0	3	15	0
Worcester	7	5	2		0	0	57	4
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket	0	2	0		0	0	0	0
Providence	8	8	6		0	567	14	3
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	19	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hartford	4	5	0	1	0	0	15	3
New Haven	12	0	0		0	0	22	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
New York:								
Buffalo	36	11	4		1	12	5	18
New York	140	199	122	39	8	48	129	153
Rochester	4	6	1		0	93	23	6
Syracuse	11	2	0		0	24	8	5
New Jersey:								
Camden	6	5	2		0	3	1	4
Newark	52	15	6	9	0	5	25	4
Trenton	5	2	1	4	0	1	7	3
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia	167	66	11	9	9	14	52	44
Pittsburgh	56	18	10	3	2	135	64	12
Reading	19	2	0		0	1	1	3
Scranton	4		1			0	0	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	5	8	13		2	0	0	10
Cleveland	80	32	15	28	0	156	126	21
Columbus	7	3	4		3	0	0	8
Toledo	52	5	6	1	1	4	4	9
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne	2	5	6		0	1	0	4
Indianapolis	49	6	1		0	5	135	14
South Bend	6	1	0		0	0	0	3
Terre Haute	2	1	2		0	1	0	1
Illinois:								
Chicago	141	95	49	25	8	63	9	60
Peoria	14		4		0	1	0	2
Springfield	3	1	1	3	1	0	8	3

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued								
Michigan:								
Detroit.....	70	48	20	2	1	28	32	15
Flint.....	15	2	0	1	1	16	58	7
Grand Rapids.....	6	1	0		2	31	10	2
Wisconsin:								
Kenosha.....	5	0	0		0	0	0	0
Madison.....	8	1	0		0	2	1	0
Milwaukee.....	81	16	3	1	1	44	47	12
Racine.....	24	0	1		0	6	64	1
Superior.....	2	0	0		0	2	40	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota:								
Duluth.....	14	0	0		0	0	0	0
Minneapolis.....	20	15	5		0	5	29	6
St. Paul.....	12	3	1	1	1	1	2	6
Iowa:								
Davenport.....	1	1	0			0	1	
Des Moines.....	1	1	0			1	0	
Sioux City.....	5	1	1			0	0	
Waterloo.....	7	1	0			0	0	
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	24	5	11		0	0	4	4
St. Joseph.....	8	1	1		0	1	1	5
St. Louis.....	22	41	17		0	1	2	5
North Dakota:								
Fargo.....	1	0	0		0	30	0	1
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	6	0	0			13	0	
Sioux Falls.....	0	0	0			0	0	
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	14	4	7		0	1	3	10
Kansas:								
Topeka.....	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Wichita.....	35	2	9		0	21	0	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware:								
Wilmington.....	0	3	0		0	0	0	2
Maryland:								
Baltimore.....	98	21	19	6	1	4	60	10
Cumberland.....	0	0	1		0	0	0	5
Frederick.....	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:								
Washington.....	19	17	15	1	1	0	0	12
Virginia:								
Lynchburg.....	3	1	2		0	0	0	3
Norfolk.....	2	1	2		0	0	1	0
Richmond.....	9	5	10		1	0	0	0
Roanoke.....	2	2	2		0	0	4	0
West Virginia:								
Charleston.....	1	1	0	1	0	11	0	0
Huntington.....	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
Wheeling.....	1	0	0		0	1	0	0
North Carolina:								
Raleigh.....	4	0	1		0	16	0	0
Wilmington.....	1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem.....	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	4
South Carolina:								
Charleston.....	0	2	0	47	0	0	0	0
Columbia.....	1	1	0		0	0	0	5
Greenville.....	2	0	1		0	0	0	
Georgia:								
Atlanta.....	3	3	7	27	2	2	0	6
Brunswick.....	0	0	0		0	0	1	2
Savannah.....	1	1	1	34	1	0	2	1
Florida:								
Miami.....	3	2	3		0	0	1	0
Tampa.....	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky:								
Covington.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lexington.....	9		2	0	0	0	10	2
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	9	4	8	0	0	0	0	4
Nashville.....	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	2
Alabama:								
Birmingham.....	3	4	5	5	5	2	0	9
Mobile.....	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	4
Montgomery.....	3	1	2	1	0	2	9	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Little Rock.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	1
Louisiana:								
New Orleans.....	1	15	28	10	9	0	0	14
Shreveport.....	2	1	1	0	0	33	2	1
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	1		0	2	1	1	2	
Tulsa.....	4	1	1	0	1	1	2	
Texas:								
Dallas.....	1	7	17	1	1	0	0	5
Fort Worth.....	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	5
Galveston.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Houston.....	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	6
San Antonio.....	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	9
MOUNTAIN								
Montana:								
Billings.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0
Missoula.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:								
Boise.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colorado:								
Denver.....	11	8	5	4	6	32	11	
Pueblo.....	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....					0			2
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	18	3	0	2	1	0	0	1
Nevada:								
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC								
Washington:								
Seattle.....	43	3	1			256	9	
Spokane.....	7	1	0			6	0	
Tacoma.....	3	3	0		1	8	0	4
Oregon:								
Portland.....	18	8	0	5	0	10	10	7
Salem.....	3	1	0	5	0	0	2	
California:								
Los Angeles.....	104	38	28	150	2	2	7	20
Sacramento.....	23	2	1	6	0	93	0	12
San Francisco.....	43	13	3	13	1	128	4	14

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths re-reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases re-reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases re-reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases re-reported	Deaths re-reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases re-reported	Deaths re-reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland.....	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Manchester.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nashua.....		5	0			0	0			1	
Vermont:											
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burlington.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	102	147	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	52	207
Fall River.....	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	23
Springfield.....	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	33
Worcester.....	13	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	43
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Providence.....	16	22	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	22	72
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	10	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	20
Hartford.....	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	60
New Haven.....	7	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	28	92	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	23	147
New York.....	258	465	1	0	0	90	8	11	0	162	1,418
Rochester.....	11	72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	70
Syracuse.....	13	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	72	53
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
Newark.....	31	20	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	42	114
Trenton.....	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	37
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	109	189	0	0	0	27	2	3	0	287	462
Pittsburgh.....	37	53	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	35	161
Reading.....	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	25
Scranton.....		37		0				0		8	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	24	58	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	17	145
Cleveland.....	46	82	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	168	167
Columbus.....	14	13	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	29	98
Toledo.....	16	12	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	73	71
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	7	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	37
Indianapolis.....	14	8	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	
South Bend.....	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	16
Terre Haute.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	142	228	2	4	0	49	4	0	0	202	671
Peoria.....		2	1	0	0	1		1	0	8	28
Springfield.....	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	21
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	119	168	2	0	0	21	1	1	0	154	269
Flint.....	16	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	30
Grand Rapids.....	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Madison.....	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	15
Milwaukee.....	39	42	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	160	100
Racine.....	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Superior.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	15
Minneapolis.....	47	27	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	74
St. Paul.....	30	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	53

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	2	9	2	0			0	0		0	
Des Moines.....	8	7	2	1			0	0		0	41
Sioux City.....	2	5	1	4			0	0		3	
Waterloo.....	4	0	1	0			0	0		6	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	19	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	52	86
St. Joseph.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
St. Louis.....	50	24	2	0	0	8	0	2	1	78	240
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	1	0	0	0			0	0		11	
Sioux Falls.....	2	0	0	0			0	0		0	7
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	7	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	64
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
Wichita.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	37	45	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	151	200
Cumberland.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Frederick.....	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	27	18	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	150
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	14
Norfolk.....	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Richmond.....	7	12	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	47
Roanoke.....	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	14
Huntington.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	14
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Wilmington.....	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	13	10
Winston-Salem.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	14
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	19
Columbia.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Greenville.....	1	1	0	0			0			2	
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	5	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	80
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Savannah.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	24
Florida:											
Miami.....	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	24
Tampa.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Lexington.....		1		0	0	3		2	1	12	10
Tennessee:											
Memphis.....	9	5	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	67
Nashville.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	42
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	5	9	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	72
Mobile.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	29
Montgomery.....	1	1	0	0	0		0			0	

City reports for week ended January 30, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Polliomyelitis (infant paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
New Jersey:									
Newark.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Columbus.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis.....	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Bend.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Flint.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Lexington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	1	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Mobile.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:									
Fort Worth.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Tacoma.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
San Francisco.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Typhus fever, 2 cases: 1 case at Detroit, Mich., and 1 case at Baltimore, Md.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended January 30, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended January 31, 1931. The population figures used in computing the rates are estimated mid-year populations for 1931 and 1932, respectively, derived from the 1930 census. The 98 cities reporting cases have an estimated aggregate population of more than 34,000,000. The 91 cities reporting deaths have more than 32,400,000 estimated population.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, December 27, 1931, to January 30, 1932—
Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1930-31*

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 2, 1932	Jan. 3, 1931	Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10, 1931	Jan. 16, 1932	Jan. 17, 1931	Jan. 23, 1932	Jan. 24, 1931	Jan. 30, 1932	Jan. 31, 1931
98 cities.....	72	80	83	81	88	74	97	79	84	88
New England.....	84	116	79	79	86	91	50	106	96	106
Middle Atlantic.....	56	68	50	63	82	56	82	67	69	68
East North Central.....	64	91	76	96	68	95	97	93	68	110
West North Central.....	130	83	131	98	106	82	102	84	99	109
South Atlantic.....	71	62	114	85	94	69	108	65	120	73
East South Central.....	100	72	162	117	81	70	87	76	116	70
West South Central.....	129	136	204	142	195	108	260	81	204	183
Mountain.....	44	62	121	35	43	52	72	35	43	70
Pacific.....	64	55	65	61	97	47	90	88	63	45

MEASLES CASE RATES

98 cities.....	191	281	300	351	278	324	346	405	334	418
New England.....	1,207	268	1,706	490	1,905	310	2,064	522	1,922	438
Middle Atlantic.....	93	101	146	178	116	158	154	251	149	306
East North Central.....	93	55	142	62	182	87	215	80	210	142
West North Central.....	38	1,894	157	2,156	78	1,829	150	1,984	114	1,521
South Atlantic.....	79	322	53	435	71	500	110	806	71	1,034
East South Central.....	29	921	17	869	6	1,004	17	705	23	916
West South Central.....	64	24	43	20	73	7	162	10	115	17
Mountain.....	513	317	1,172	228	517	374	518	757	509	496
Pacific.....	445	24	784	33	544	55	828	73	938	110

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities.....	226	231	274	277	315	316	300	334	336	337
New England.....	539	327	549	433	582	539	640	575	614	519
Middle Atlantic.....	240	229	286	242	380	282	361	314	416	328
East North Central.....	233	261	298	363	335	398	312	384	388	377
West North Central.....	115	238	229	297	220	321	180	323	212	386
South Atlantic.....	221	262	227	277	239	305	218	343	214	313
East South Central.....	112	299	225	399	121	470	116	487	127	517
West South Central.....	108	108	69	68	99	129	82	142	92	112
Mountain.....	209	220	336	322	259	331	259	357	207	322
Pacific.....	109	73	141	73	129	73	128	120	89	143

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

98 cities.....	3	7	6	13	4	16	5	16	5	17
New England.....	12	0	26	0	2	0	7	0	14	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central.....	7	5	1	15	1	10	3	21	2	25
West North Central.....	4	46	6	63	17	98	13	77	11	84
South Atlantic.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
East South Central.....	0	0	23	6	12	18	23	29	6	18
West South Central.....	0	17	26	37	16	27	0	34	16	51
Mountain.....	9	9	9	9	9	78	4	9	9	0
Pacific.....	6	10	19	18	8	29	27	20	13	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, December 27, 1931, to January 30, 1932—
Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding
period of 1930-31—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 2, 1932	Jan. 3, 1931	Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10, 1931	Jan. 16, 1932	Jan. 17, 1931	Jan. 23, 1932	Jan. 24, 1931	Jan. 30, 1932	Jan. 31, 1931
98 cities.....	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	6	5	5
New England.....	12	2	2	5	0	0	2	2	2	5
Middle Atlantic.....	3	4	5	2	4	2	4	3	7	2
East North Central.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
West North Central.....	2	2	2	0	2	4	4	10	6	13
South Atlantic.....	6	4	8	10	18	10	29	14	16	8
East South Central.....	35	48	0	12	29	53	12	12	17	18
West South Central.....	3	3	13	20	10	14	23	27	3	14
Mountain.....	0	18	9	17	9	9	0	17	0	0
Pacific.....	8	6	4	2	0	2	11	6	2	10

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

91 cities.....	13	16	18	24	14	36	12	52	13	70
New England.....	2	7	10	5	19	10	7	12	5	34
Middle Atlantic.....	5	17	12	29	12	59	8	91	9	102
East North Central.....	10	7	14	12	5	9	10	18	11	36
West North Central.....	9	3	9	21	3	18	6	29	3	29
South Atlantic.....	18	20	35	28	12	42	24	38	14	127
East South Central.....	25	26	31	45	44	64	44	64	50	76
West South Central.....	45	93	30	76	30	79	13	83	37	100
Mountain.....	131	18	103	44	103	35	27	44	52	52
Pacific.....	14	10	23	22	26	10	14	22	9	14

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities.....	121	164	144	187	126	219	120	229	109	259
New England.....	91	160	165	113	103	159	113	178	113	185
Middle Atlantic.....	126	184	148	233	133	311	126	332	111	369
East North Central.....	84	103	104	110	82	124	79	126	96	176
West North Central.....	103	180	131	200	119	212	154	171	113	159
South Atlantic.....	174	230	196	267	208	237	166	281	114	345
East South Central.....	140	207	169	267	132	229	107	299	125	229
West South Central.....	152	199	128	238	148	228	165	245	125	204
Mountain.....	165	264	293	244	181	270	152	157	138	200
Pacific.....	175	135	167	134	158	118	123	103	116	115

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1932, and 1931, respectively.

² Spokane, Wash., not included.

³ Fort Wayne, Ind., not included.

⁴ Boise, Idaho, not included.

⁵ Columbia, S. C., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

AZORES

Bubonic plague.—According to a recent report, there occurred in the district of Praia da Victoria (island of Terceira), Azores, 9 cases of plague with 4 deaths during the week ended November 23, 1931, and 7 cases with 2 deaths during the week ended November 30. In the district of Ponta Delgada (island of St. Michael), 2 cases were reported during the week ended November 21, and 3 cases with 1 death during the week ended December 5. The outbreak of plague in these two islands was thought to be due to an epizootic in the field rat. Measures were taken for the isolation of the patients, disinfection, discovery of cases, and protection from and destruction of rats.

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended January 23, 1932.—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended January 23, 1932, as follows:

Province	Cerebro-spinal fever	Influenza	Poliomy-elitis	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island ¹					
Nova Scotia.....		3			
New Brunswick ¹					
Quebec.....			3	1	5
Ontario.....	7	4		2	6
Manitoba.....	1			5	2
Saskatchewan.....				7	
Alberta ¹					
British Columbia.....				4	1
Total.....	9	7	3	19	14

¹ No case of any disease included in the table was reported during the week.

Quebec Province—Vital statistics—August–November, 1931.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports births, marriages, and deaths, with deaths from certain causes, for the months from August to November, 1931, as follows:

	August	September	October	November
Estimated population.....	2,782,500	2,782,500	2,782,500	2,782,500
Births.....	6,290	6,590	6,151	5,914
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	26.6	28.8	26.0	25.9
Marriages.....	1,574	1,877	1,730	1,034
Deaths.....	2,742	2,900	2,633	2,449
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	11.6	12.7	11.1	10.7
Deaths under 1 year.....	927	1,076	777	603
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.....	147.4	163.3	126.3	102.0
Deaths from—				
Cancer.....	208	182	185	189
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....				1
Diabetes.....	33	35	32	30
Diarrhea.....	566	677	357	172
Diphtheria.....	12	26	21	43
Heart disease.....	240	263	281	289
Influenza.....	10	13	20	25
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2	3		1
Measles.....	2	2	4	6
Nephritis.....	151	140	149	168
Pneumonia.....	100	116	168	160
Pollomyelitis.....	11	57	39	10
Puerperal state.....	16	21	33	29
Scarlet fever.....	6	6	10	13
Syphilis.....	9	14	18	16
Traffic.....	62	44	51	35
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	175	171	143	155
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	52	48	43	46
Typhoid fever.....	17	27	24	33
Violence.....	143	69	86	75
Whooping cough.....	21	31	16	20

Smallpox—Vancouver, British Columbia.—According to a report dated February 8, 1932, there was an outbreak of smallpox in Vancouver, British Columbia, 33 cases, with 9 deaths having been reported since January 8, 1932. The situation was said to be under control.

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended January 30, 1932.—During the four weeks ended January 30, 1932, certain communicable diseases were reported in the city of Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	1	Measles.....	20	.....
Chicken pox.....	1	.....	Scarlet fever.....	3	.....
Diphtheria.....	16	3	Tuberculosis.....	30	11
Malaria ¹	13	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	.....

¹ Many of these cases are from the island of Cuba, outside of the city.

GERMANY

Vital statistics—First and second quarters of 1931.—According to figures published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Germany, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, together with the birth, death, and infant mortality rates for the first and second quarters of 1931, were as follows:

	1931	
	First quarter	Second quarter
Births.....	278, 020	267, 147
Stillbirths.....	8, 938	8, 085
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	17. 2	16. 5
Deaths.....	218, 631	182, 752
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	13. 6	11. 3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.....	96	83
Marriages.....	96, 691	146, 290

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 from certain causes during the second quarter of 1931 in German communities with a population of more than 15,000.

Cause of death	Death rate	Cause of death	Death rate
Accident.....	0. 32	Pneumonia.....	0. 73
Apoplexy.....	. 79	Scarlet fever.....	. 01
Cancer and other malignant growths.....	1. 35	Senility.....	. 67
Diphtheria.....	. 05	Suicide.....	. 32
Heart disease.....	1. 23	Tuberculosis.....	. 84
Influenza.....	. 11	Whooping cough.....	. 01
Measles.....	. 02		

MEXICO

Mexico City—Influenza.—According to a report dated January 31, 1932, there was a rather widespread epidemic of influenza in Mexico City, Mexico. The disease was said to be of a mild type.

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain—Vital statistics—December, 1930 and 1931.—The following statistics for the months of December, 1930 and 1931, are taken from a report issued by the public health department of Port of Spain, Trinidad:

	December, 1930	December, 1931
Number of births.....	157	187
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	27. 4	31. 4
Number of deaths.....	142	94
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	24. 8	15. 8
Deaths under 1 year.....	24	15
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.....	152. 9	80. 2

Place	July, 1931	August, 1931	Sep- tember, 1931	October, 1931			November, 1931			December, 1931		
				1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31
Persia: †												
Abdan.....		1	3	1	9	37	1					
Ahwaz.....		12	103		7	31						
		7	98		18	80	45	2	1			
Khorrarnabad.....				10	10	65	30	9	1			
Mohammerah.....		1										
Philippine Islands: †												
Provinces—												
Capiz.....		35	12		4	16	7	13	4	4	5	13
Cebu.....		16	59		4	10	5	10	3	3	3	10
		3										8
Siam.....		1										
		1										
Ayudhya Province.....												
Bangkok.....		1										
On vessel:												
S. S. Cathay, at Kobe, Japan, from Shanghai.....		4										
S. S. Kasagi Maru, at Moll, from Shanghai.....		1										
S. S. Ankoo, at Nagasaki, from Shanghai.....		2										
		1										
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):												
Cambodia †.....	C	241	12	14	1	16	2	3	1			2
	D	60	2	7	1	16	1					1
	C	143	39	18	11	2	2	5	1	1	8	3
Cochin-China †.....	D	42	52	13	10	2	1	4			5	2

† On Oct. 23, 1931, cholera was reported at Mohammerah, Abadan, and Ahwaz, Persia. During the period from Oct. 22 to Nov. 7, 1931, 141 cases and 97 deaths were reported.

‡ Figures for cholera in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction.

§ Reports incomplete.

Place	July, 1931	August, 1931	September, 1931	October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	Place	July, 1931	August, 1931	September, 1931	October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932
British East Africa (see also table above)								Pert—Continued							
Kenya.....	484	235	14	64	44	28		Cheper—Pacasmayo.....	C				1		
Ecuador:								Eten—Chiclayo.....	D		1				
Alondr Parish—Los Hoyos.....			1	3				Huancabamba—Ayacaba.....	C			7			
Abuzza Parish—Cango.....				2				Huaura—Chancay.....	D		1				
Calqui Canton.....			4	1				Plague-infected rats	D						
Overjara.....	1							La Samana—Hualgayoc.....	C			1			
Caldis Canton—Choras.....				1				Lima—Lima.....	C				4		
Chimbacazo Province.....								Lima—Lima (tuaciendas).....	D				1		
Ahuasi.....							3	Pallas—Trujillo.....	D				2		
Guamote.....							8	Pallo—Hualgayoc.....	C				10		
Loja Canton.....								Patroviles—Chancay.....	D				1		
Lepez.....			20					Quispampa—Huancabamba.....	D				1		
Nalmiro.....				2				San Pedro—Pacasmayo.....	C				1		
Paterillo.....	1			7				Supé—Chancay.....	C				2		
Tuburo.....				1				Senegal:	D						
Palsa Canton—San Antonio.....			4	3				Baol i.....	C	27	101	13	6	2	
Indo-China.....	1		4	1				Dakar i.....	C	95	194	45	4	2	
Madagascar (see also table above):								Dlourbel i.....	D	73	106	31	4	10	
Ambositra Province.....	1	2	1	8	39			Louga i.....	D	3	2	5	5	5	
Antisrabe Province.....	1	1	1	5	27			Rufisque i.....	D	1	1	4	1	19	
Maevatanana Province.....	13	22	19	17	27			Thies i.....	D	34	2	1	1	10	
Miarinarivo Province.....	12	22	19	17	27			Tiavaouane i.....	D	16	26	12	7	16	
Moramanga Province.....	8	20	14	18	10				D	7	16	8	5	7	
Tananarive Province.....	7	19	12	16	9				D	3	2			1	
Peru.....	1	3	12	13	25				D					1	
Barranca—Chancay.....	5	45	65	120	186				D					2	
Callao—Plague-infected rats.	5	3	63	117	178				D					1	
	3	19	2						D					2	
	2	14	2						D					1	
					4				D					1	
		1			1				D					1	

1 Reports incomplete.

